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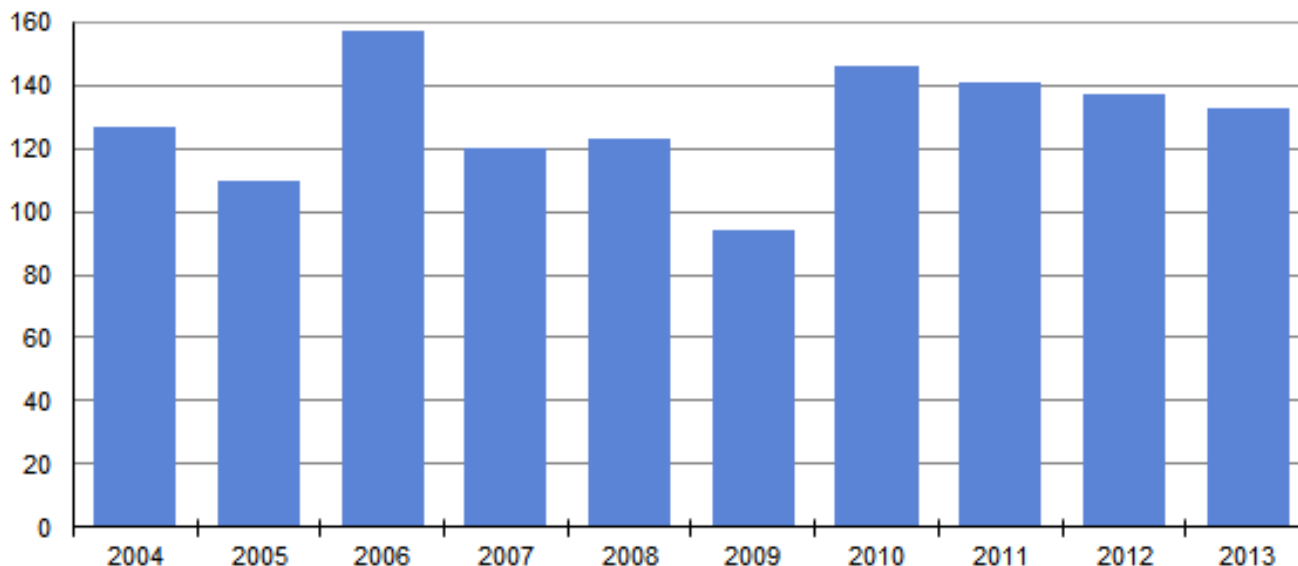
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Fatal Work Injuries in Michigan — 2013

Fatal work injuries totaled 133 in 2013 for Michigan, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer noted that while the 2013 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in Michigan declined by four over the year. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 182 in 1999 to a low of 94 in 2009. (See [chart 1.](#))

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,405 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2013, down from a revised count of 4,628 fatalities in 2012, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2013 CFOI data will be released in the late spring of 2015.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Michigan, 2004—2013



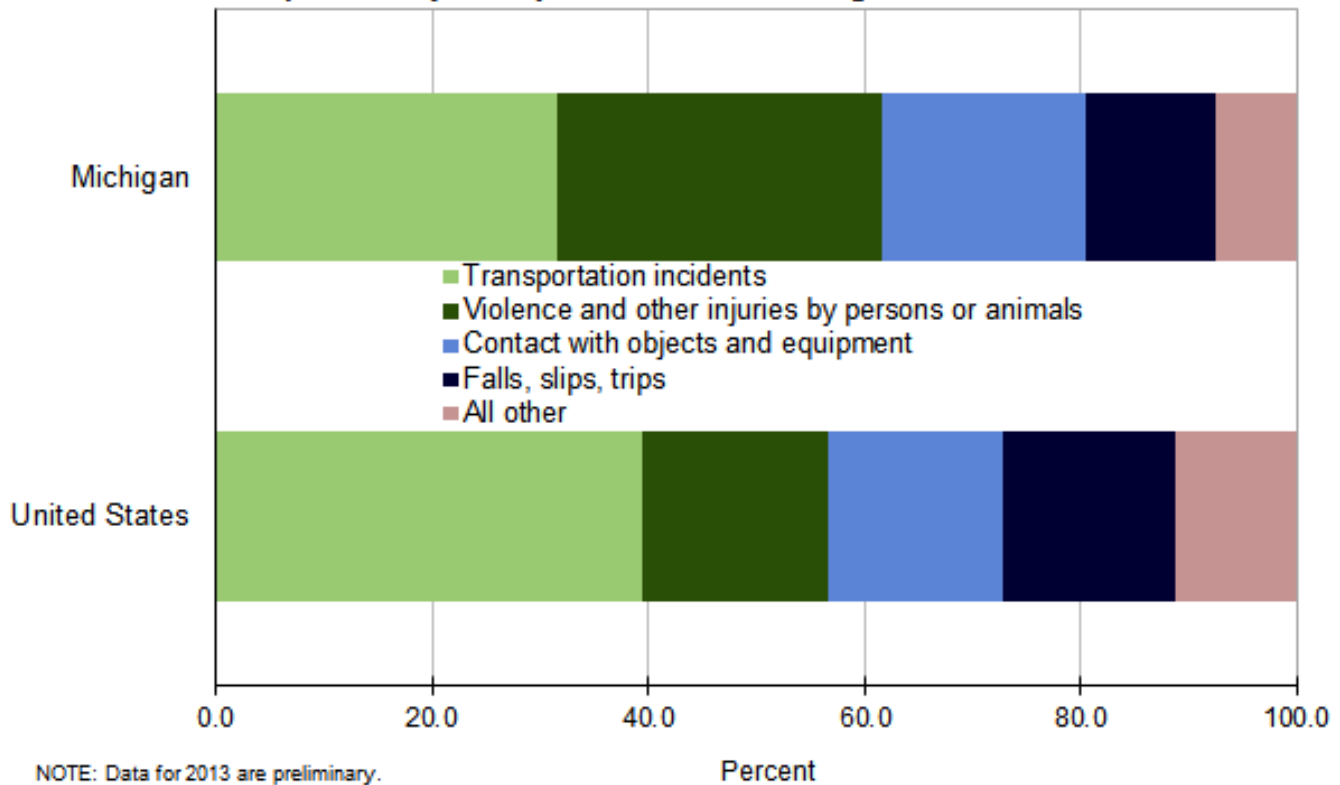
NOTE: Data for 2013 are preliminary.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 133 fatal work injuries reported in Michigan in 2013, 42 resulted from transportation incidents and 40 from violence and other injuries by person or animals. Together these two major categories accounted for almost two-thirds of all fatal work injuries in the state. (See [table 1.](#)) Other major event

categories each reported 25 or fewer deaths. Within transportation incidents, roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles was the most frequent type of workplace fatality with 24 deaths. This category accounted for nearly one-fifth of all on-the-job fatalities in the state. The second-largest event in transportation incidents, pedestrian vehicular incidents, accounted for nine fatalities. In the violence and other injuries by person or animals category, 14 of the 40 deaths occurred as a result of intentional injury by another person. (Note that transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2013 data are released in the late spring of 2015 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.)

In the United States, transportation incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2013, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. Michigan's 32-percent share of fatalities due to this event was less than the nationwide share. (See [chart 2](#).) Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the second most frequent type of event nationally, with 17 percent of work-related fatalities; the share in Michigan was 30 percent. Contact with objects or equipment and falls, slips, or trips each accounted for 16 percent of the nation's workplace fatalities, while in the state, these events were responsible for 19 and 12 percent of workplace fatalities, respectively.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, Michigan and the United States, 2013



Additional key characteristics:

- The transportation and warehousing industry had the largest number of fatalities in the state with 26, an increase from the previous year's total of 15. (See [table 2](#).) Transportation incidents accounted for 16 worker deaths within this sector.
- The construction industry had the second highest fatality count with 18, similar to the 19 in the previous year. Fall, slips, and trips were responsible for six worker deaths in construction and

transportation incidents accounted for five worker fatalities.

- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number work related fatalities with 30. (See [table 3.](#)) Motor vehicle operators accounted for 20 of these deaths. Workers in construction and extraction occupations had the next highest fatality count at 23.
- Men accounted for 120, or 90 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the state. (See [table 4.](#)) Transportation incidents made up one-third of these fatalities.
- In Michigan, 80 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics. Nationwide, this group accounted for 68 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 73, or 55 percent of the state’s work-related fatalities in 2013. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 60 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 133 fatal work injuries in Michigan, 71 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder was self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for wage and salary workers was transportation incidents and for the self-employed it was violence and other injuries by persons or animals.

Technical Note

Background of the program. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the United States during the calendar year. The program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

For technical information about the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm.

Federal/State agency coverage. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Acknowledgments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries, in particular the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Michigan, 2012-2013

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	137	133	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	41	40	30
Intentional injury by person	40	36	27
Intentional injury by other person	28	14	11
Shooting by other person--intentional	21	14	11
Self-inflicted injury--intentional	12	22	17
Shooting--intentional self-harm	6	13	10
Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiation--intentional self-harm	5	5	4
Injury by person--unintentional or intent unknown	1	4	3
Transportation incidents	45	42	32
Pedestrian vehicular incident	10	9	7
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	3	5	4
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	29	24	18
Roadway collision with other vehicle	19	16	12
Roadway collision--moving in same direction	--	5	4
Roadway collision--moving in opposite directions, oncoming	7	4	3
Roadway collision--moving perpendicularly	7	5	4
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	6	5	4
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	6	4	3
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	6	6	5
Nonroadway noncollision incident	4	4	3
Falls, slips, trips	22	16	12
Falls to lower level	17	13	10
Other fall to lower level	13	9	7
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7	7	5
Exposure to other harmful substances	4	4	3
Contact with objects and equipment	20	25	19
Struck by object or equipment	14	18	14
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport	6	6	5
Struck or run over by rolling powered vehicle	1	4	3
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	7	10	8
Struck by object falling from vehicle or machinery--other than vehicle part	--	4	3
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	6	5	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery	5	5	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery during maintenance, cleaning	3	4	3

⁽¹⁾ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward. Total may include other events not shown.

⁽²⁾ Data for 2012 are revised and final.

^(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in the late spring 2015.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Michigan, 2012-2013

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ^(P)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	137	133	100
Private industry	126	120	90
Natural resources and mining.....	18	17	13
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	18	16	12
Crop production.....	10	7	5
Animal production	3	5	4
Forestry and logging	5	4	3
Logging.....	5	4	3
Construction	19	18	14
Construction.....	19	18	14
Construction of buildings.....	4	6	5
Residential building construction.....	4	5	4
Specialty trade contractors.....	14	10	8
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	6	4	3
Manufacturing.....	12	10	8
Manufacturing	12	10	8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32	35	26
Retail trade	10	8	6
Transportation and warehousing	15	26	20
Truck transportation	10	14	11
General freight trucking	9	9	7
Specialized freight trucking	1	5	4
Support activities for transportation.....	--	4	3
Financial activities	--	8	6
Finance and insurance	--	5	4
Professional and business services	13	12	9
Professional and technical services.....	--	5	4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	--	5	4
Administrative and waste services.....	--	7	5
Administrative and support services	11	5	4
Educational and health services.....	6	5	4
Health care and social assistance	6	4	3
Leisure and hospitality.....	9	10	8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4	6	5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries.....	3	4	3
Accommodation and food services.....	5	4	3
Food services and drinking places.....	5	4	3
Other services, except public administration	12	5	4
Other services, except public administration	12	5	4

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Michigan, 2012-2013 - Continued

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Repair and maintenance	6	4	3
Government ⁽³⁾	11	13	10
State government	--	5	4
Local government	5	6	5

⁽¹⁾ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Total may include other industries not shown.

⁽²⁾ Data for 2012 are revised and final.

^(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in the late spring 2015.

⁽³⁾ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Michigan, 2012-2013

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	137	133	100
Management occupations	24	16	12
Other management occupations	17	14	11
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers.....	10	9	7
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	10	9	7
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	3	4	3
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	1	4	3
Protective service occupations.....	10	5	4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9	4	3
Sales and related occupations	6	11	8
Supervisors of sales workers.....	4	4	3
First-line supervisors of sales workers.....	4	4	3
Office and administrative support occupations.....	--	5	4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	9	7	5
Forest, conservation, and logging workers.....	6	5	4
Logging workers	6	5	4
Fallers	6	5	4
Construction and extraction occupations	21	23	17
Construction trades workers.....	16	20	15
Carpenters.....	2	6	5
Carpenters	2	6	5
Construction laborers.....	4	6	5
Construction laborers	4	6	5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13	7	5
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	7	4	3
Production occupations.....	9	6	5
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	21	30	23
Motor vehicle operators.....	18	20	15
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	14	16	12
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	9	14	11
Material moving workers.....	3	8	6
Laborers and material movers, hand	--	6	5
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	--	6	5

⁽¹⁾ Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010. Total may include occupations not shown.

⁽²⁾ Data for 2012 are revised and final.

^(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in the late spring 2015.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, Michigan, 2012-2013

Worker characteristics	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	137	133	100
Employee status.....			
Wage and salary ⁽²⁾	90	95	71
Self-employed ⁽³⁾	47	38	29
Gender			
Men.....	126	120	90
Women	11	13	10
Age ⁽⁴⁾			
20 to 24 years.....	8	11	8
25 to 34 years.....	18	23	17
35 to 44 years.....	29	29	22
45 to 54 years.....	34	21	16
55 to 64 years.....	25	26	20
65 years and over.....	22	21	16
Race or ethnic origin ⁽⁵⁾			
White, non-Hispanic	106	107	80
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	21	19	14

⁽¹⁾ Data for 2012 are revised and final.

^(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in the late spring 2015.

⁽²⁾ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁽³⁾ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁽⁴⁾ Information may not be available for all age groups.

⁽⁵⁾ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.